

The Kentucky KERNEL

University of Kentucky

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Eight Pages

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Knoxville Goes Wild Over Crown

Special To The Kernel

KNOXVILLE—University of Tennessee students, celebrating their first Southeastern Conference basketball title in 25 years, darkened the campus and attempted to raid five women's dormitories Monday night.

The students shut off power at the university's power plant, darkening a mile-square area. At least seven persons were taken into custody before the disturbance was quelled two hours later.

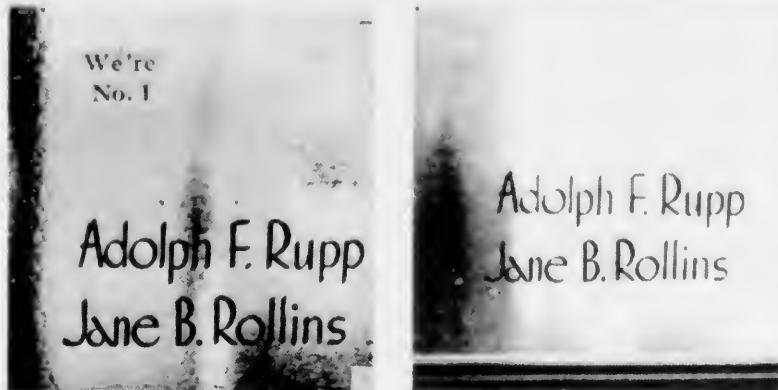
The crowd, described by police as an unruly mob, began gathering on campus streets in a spontaneous celebration of Tennessee's title-clinching 78-76 triple overtime victory over Mississippi State.

Shouting, "We're No. 1," the crowd barricaded Cumberland Avenue, a main thoroughfare through the campus.

Coeds began tossing underclothing from dormitory windows. Thwarted in attempts to rush the dormitories, the students headed for downtown Knoxville but were turned back by city police.

After campus police picked up five students, the officers called for help from city police, who arrested two others. Police dogs were called in but were not used.

The crowd dispersed after Dean of Students W. L. Thomas told them anyone remaining outside would be dismissed from the university.



Kentucky fans know a year can make a difference. This time last season Adolph Rupp's door boasted its famous "We're Number One" sticker. This year the sticker is gone.

The Cats Finish Even For Rupp's Worst Year

The graduating seniors were spotlighted, the fans yelled madly, and the Cats showed that same old form as they raced past Alabama.

But somehow it was different.

For one thing there were scattered empty seats in Memorial Coliseum where there was once standing room only—even when it snowed and sleeted.

But the very big difference was that the Wildcats were giving their all just so they could finish even on the season instead of in the hole.

It was the worst season ever for a Kentucky team under Adolph Rupp in the more than 30 years the Man in the Brown Suit has presided over Kentucky basketball.

But it had been Rupp himself who predicted the doom that was to come.

As he deplaned from the Cats' Middle East trip late last summer, Rupp drawled, "We're not going to be as strong this year as last."

The fans only smiled. They knew his public modesty and, after all, the Cats had been runner-up in the NCAA, first in the polls, and much of the team was returning.

The fans cheered just the same Monday night, but everyone knew it was different.

The details of the game are on page six.

Confident Ward Visits University

Henry Ward, confidently en route to the governor's mansion, stopped by campus Monday, chatted with students over lunch in the grille, and afterwards lashed out at Kentucky's factional politics.

The former state highway commissioner, one of eight candidates seeking the Democratic nomination for governor, said at the Law Forum that Kentuckians "have a right to be sick and tired" of party splits that he said have "cursed this state."

Mr. Ward referred to an endorsement that a splinter group of anti-administration Democrats has given Lt. Gov. Harry Lee Waterfield. He is considered by the group to be the best candidate to field against Ward, who has the blessing of the Breathitt administration.

Lt. Gov. Waterfield has not yet declared for the May primary, but is expected to announce his intentions Wednesday.

"I am proud," Mr. Ward said in his talk, "that I do not have to depend upon merely one faction of the Democratic party for support. People all over the state who are really interested in its welfare urged me to run for governor, and are supporting me strongly. These include both independent Democrats and Republicans who see the need for a governor dedicated to moving Kentucky forward."

He criticized "too much emphasis on government for the

benefit of factions, individuals, or strictly partisan interests." If elected, he pledged, "I will be governor of all for all Kentuckians and all parts of the state."

"I am not owned by the Breathitt-Combs faction, and I have no desire to create a Ward faction."

The splinter group that met Sunday to endorse Waterfield said the candidate it supports "should have experience in government, maturity in judgment, and be conservative in view."

Mr. Ward said he meets those Continued On Page 8

Congressmen Want To Stop Draft Lottery

By NEIL SHEEHAN
© New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Democratic leaders of the House Armed Services Committee threatened to block President Johnson's decision to create a lottery system for drafting young men.

In his special message on the draft sent to Congress yesterday, Mr. Johnson announced that he was ordering the creation of a system of random selection, or lottery, for eligible 19-year-olds. It would be put into operation before Jan. 1, 1969.

The President has the discretionary power under the current Selective Service Act to set up such a lottery on his own authority. Crucial portions of the act are due to expire June 30, but Mr. Johnson asked Congress to renew the act for another four years.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Rep. L. Mendel Rivers, D-S.C., chairman of the committee

Continued On Page 2

Committee Finds Apathy Over Calendar

By FRANK BROWNING
Kernel Associate Editor

The Senate Calendar Committee's report of "decided apathy" on the part of students in choosing a University calendar sheds meaningful light on the committee's whole report.

The Senate will discuss the calendar Wednesday.

As to the comprehensiveness of the committee's work, hardly anyone would argue. Instead, the figures behind the "decided apathy" judgment speak clearly for themselves.

At Lexington 1,400 students were polled, and only a fourth of them replied. Of the

Last of two parts.

total 1,575 faculty members, 549 replied to questionnaires.

Community colleges showed a somewhat better turnout. Of 125 faculty polled, 80 replied, yielding 64 percent. Perhaps most interesting of all is community college students' expression in which 320 of 500 polled replied.

Put in simple terms, hardly more than a

third of those questioned bothered to express themselves about the building of a long-term academic calendar. The end result, though, is that the poll shows favor of the present calendar by nine to one.

While the committee indicated dismay at the meagre response, Chairman Robert Rudd said that on the whole the results were "very good" and that he wasn't at all disappointed.

"The thing I would surmise is that few if any people are really interested in a change of the calendar. He contends the lack of

Continued on Page 3



After Four Inches Of Snow, Cold Weather Is Due

After a weekend of Spring-like weather, Lexingtonians were deluged with four inches of snow Monday night after an afternoon-long sleet storm. Students were

none too happy about making the switch from warm weather clothes to woollens and began to eye next week's spring vacation all that much more. Snow

flurries are forecast for Tuesday night with colder weather Wednesday. The low tonight will be 14, the high Wednesday 26.

Kernel Photo By Randy Cochran

House Leaders Predict Fight On Lottery

Continued From Page 1
tee, said: "I do not favor a lottery."

Rep. Rivers indicated he would work for legislation to prevent the President from setting up a lottery. "I suspect we'll change the law as far as I'm concerned," he said.

Sen. Richard B. Russell, D-Ga., the chairman of the counterpart Senate Armed Services Committee, declined comment Monday on the President's draft message.

Rep. F. Edward Herbert, D-La., a senior member of the committee, said yesterday he also "will certainly work toward the end of preventing a national lottery."

"While I appreciate the President's interest and desire to extend the law," Rep. Herbert said, "the Congress has a responsibility under the Constitution to raise and maintain the Army and Navy and certainly the Congress should discharge this responsibility to the fullest."

The attitude of Rivers and Herbert toward the President's draft message was considered the most significant congressional reaction of the day by observers.

The Armed Services Committee will be responsible for drafting legislation either to extend the present law or to enact new draft provisions by June 30.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D-Wash., a senior member of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he did not want a lot-

tery but would not attempt to see legislation enacted that would prevent the President from creating one.

Rep. William H. Bates of Massachusetts, the senior Republican member of the House Armed Services Committee, said he felt "that the present type of selection would be preferable to a lottery," but added that he was "willing to listen to the arguments."

Both Rivers and Herbert made clear that as of Monday they intended to follow the recommendations made by an eight-member draft panel headed by retired Gen. Mark Clark.

The Clark panel was created to advise the House committee and to offer recommendations independent of the presidential draft commission headed by Burke Marshall, the former civil rights chief at the Justice Department.

The Clark panel recommended last week that the youngest men to be drafted first, instead of the oldest as the present system does, but rejected a lottery and

proposed the retention of the bulk of the present Selective Service System.

It also recommended the preservation of educational deferments for graduate students in critical fields besides the medical and dental ones.

President Johnson announced Monday that while he was continuing undergraduate deferments until further discussion takes place, he was ordering an end to graduate school deferments except for medical and dental students.

Mr. Rivers said he intended to work for legislation that would preserve deferments for graduate students in important scientific fields.

"Personally," he said, "I favor deferments for students as contained in the Clark Proposal."

The Clark panel and the minority on the presidential panel had proposed that undergraduate deferments continue, and Rivers and Herbert said they would work toward this end in legislative proposals by the House committee.

Mr. Rivers also said: "We have got to consider very fully occupational deferments. We have to take into consideration our future chaplains and preachers and other people like that."

President Johnson did not mention occupational deferments in the message, but White House officials said the President intends to end them, as his advisory commission has recommended.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., one of the leading Senate advocates of draft reform, praised the President's draft message as "a sensible plan to bring out antiquated draft laws up to date."

Mr. Kennedy will preside March 14 at the opening of draft law hearings by the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Manpower, and Poverty.

Sen. Mike Mansfield of Montana, the Senate majority leader, said he did not believe that the Congress would simply renew the powers of the Selective Service Act and "leave everything to the President."

He said Congress would prob-

ably amend the bill when it came up for renewal and expressed the opinion that Mr. Johnson "will welcome" such amendments.

Lt. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, director of Selective Service since World War II, made no mention in a statement Monday of the draft lottery ordered by President Johnson.

The general has repeatedly derided the concept of a draft lottery, and the President's adoption of the commission's recommendation in this regard was considered a serious rebuff to General Hershey's position.

The general said he was "pleased," however, that the President had reserved a decision on whether to move toward the replacement of the 4,100 local draft boards by 300 to 500 area centers, as the presidential commission had recommended.

"I agree with and strongly support the President's position that we cannot lightly discard an institution with so valuable a record of effectiveness and integrity," General Hershey said.

LBJ Asks Lottery, Fewer Deferments

By MAX FRANKEL

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SAN ANTONIO, Texas — President Johnson announced Monday in a special message to Congress that he intended to establish by Jan. 1, 1969, a kind of lottery that would determine which young men were drafted for military service.

By the same date, the White House said, and possibly sooner—provided Congress adds no inhibiting amendments—the President also plans to decree by executive order:

► That 19-year-old men and older men whose deferments have expired be the first draft eligibles exposed to the random callup each year.

► That deferments for all graduate students, except those preparing to be physicians, dentists or ministers, be abolished.

► That deferments for fathers and men in so-called essential occupations be abolished, and that rules governing deferments in other categories be tightened and made uniform.

Mr. Johnson left undecided for the time being the question of whether undergraduates should be deferred until they obtain a bachelor's degree.

In making his intentions known in a message to Congress, the President invited the nation to debate the issue of college deferments, noting that his expert advisers were in disagreement on the subject. Officials expect the President to make up his mind about student deferments before the end of the year.

Mr. Johnson said that in no case would he permit college students "to pile deferment on deferment" to evade the risk of call-up. Even if student deferments are continued, under

If other college students are kept on this list of deferrables, they will probably be given five years or up to the age of 24 to obtain a degree. If deferments are continued for undergraduates, they will also be continued for apprentices in certain crafts.

Under the new system, all men would be examined to determine their physical and mental fitness soon after they reached the age of 18.

Then, each year all those found eligible who reached the age of 19 (or used up their deferments) before a designated date would be placed in a selection pool, probably a single pool for the entire country. Through some random system, or lottery, the men in the pool would be placed into an order of call, and would be informed of their standing on the list.

They would then be summoned to duty in that order, for induction at age 19, to fill the draft calls issued by the Department of Defense. Those not reached in this call-up period would drop to a much less vulnerable position on the list as an entirely new group of eligible men entered the pool.

Since the pool of eligible men in any year is not likely to be exhausted, except in a war much larger than the one now being fought in Vietnam, the men on the bottom half of the list would be virtually exempt. Only after all eligible 19-year-olds (and formerly deferred men entered in the pool as artificial 19-year-olds) were called would the 20-year-olds become vulnerable again, and so on through each age group to the age of 26.

Previously deferred men would remain eligible for call-up to age 35.

In drafting his message Mr. Johnson relied most on the report of the National Advisory Commission on Selective Service, a board of 20 leaders from different fields led by Burke Marshall, former assistant attorney general for civil rights. Its report was published Sunday.

The President also had the conclusions of a study of the draft conducted for the House Armed Services Committee by a group led by Gen. Mark Clark, retired, and of a manpower and draft study conducted by Defense Secretary Robert S. McNamara.

All agreed, the President noted, that the draft was still essential to national security, mostly because it motivates volunteers and provides a system through which the country could rapidly enlarge its armed forces in a crisis.

The studies also agreed that the youngest men, starting at age 19, should be called first. This would greatly reduce the uncertainties confronting the men, their families or employers; it would greatly reduce claims for dependency and occupational deferments, and it would give the armed forces younger men, who have been found generally more adaptable than older recruits.

Until now, draft boards have been calling the older men first. Stricter rules, he indicated, each year's eligible graduates would be entered in the next lottery pool.

Mr. Johnson sent his special message to Congress from his ranch near here. He said his planned executive actions, combined with a few legislative actions that he urged Congress to take, would revamp the 20-year-old draft system and meet the widespread concern that it has "drifted from the original concept of equity." The present draft law expires on June 30.

In particular, the president wrote, the changes would eliminate unfairness in the lives of some young men and remove uncertainty in the minds of many others.

If Congress extends the draft law for another four years without new inhibiting amendments, as President Johnson requested, he will be able to make the indicated changes by executive order, without further legislative action.

Mr. Johnson was aware that the idea of lottery and some of the other proposed changes would meet strong resistance in Congress, especially among Southern delegations. He apparently hoped to stimulate public support for his plans by revealing them months before he was ready to act.

The problems posed by transition to the new system have not yet been thought through, official said, but the chances are that the new rules would not be used to disrupt the plans of men deferred under the old rules. Graduate students would probably be allowed to complete work for the nearest degree. Most holders of other deferments would probably retain them.

Once the new system went into effect, probably some time in 1968, deferments would be available only to the following:

Men demonstrating extreme hardship, which would be determined under more stringent rules; college students in officer training programs who are committed to serve on active duty after graduation; high school students until graduation or age 20; medical and dental students, ministers and divinity students (now exempt by law); reservists; sole surviving sons of parents who have lost a son in combat; certain elected officials, and certain aliens.

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Committee Finds Apathy General Over Calendar

Continued From Page 1

a high turnout indicates a satisfaction with "status quo."

Faculty and students polled by a Senate Calendar committee show what appears to be an "overwhelming" preference for the present system.

However, the committee's first conclusion puts the percentages in a better context: "There is a decided apathy on the Lexington campus among students about calendar questions."

The biggest kernel of opposition—although it is a small one coming from only 19 percent of the pollees—came from the Lexington faculty, a point which the Calendar committee notes in its initial conclusions.

The report also notes with surprise a 22 percent preference of all respondents for a trimester system. Under that system, the academic year is divided among three equally long terms.

Advantages of the trimester plan noted in the report are a generally more efficient use of time and facilities. Objections center around abandonment of the summer months for faculty research or student jobs and an increased necessity for more staff help.

According to the report only a "small number" of student organizations noted preference for the trimester system while all groups responding (23) definitely opposed returning to the old semester system with mid-year finals after Christmas.

Besides faculty, student, and organizational polls, a summary of "administration views" were compiled in the Calendar committee's report from "each of the major administrators of the University."

"Clearly the prevailing sentiment of major administrators favors the continued use of the present calendar in their respective colleges," the report states. Most comments, however, outlined difficulties in the present system.

Specifically they include:

► Difficulty in recruiting new faculty for the fall term who have completed degree requirements during the previous summer session.

► Difficulty in scheduling or-

ientation periods for new faculty and new teaching assistants due to the early beginning of the fall term.

► A proposed extension of the interval between fall and spring semesters to facilitate notification of students who are being dropped or will need to be re-instated.

► Difficulty for students transferring to the University during mid-year.

► Difficulty in programming baseball, tennis, and track due to the early close of the spring semester.

► Difficulties for foreign students due to a general impression that all fall terms in this country begin uniformly later than at UK.

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UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY

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TUESDAY, MARCH 7, 1967

Editorials represent the opinions of the Editors, not of the University.

WALTER M. GRANT, Editor-In-Chief

STEVE ROCCO, Editorial Page Editor

WILLIAM KNAPP, Business Manager

Breeding Distrust

Once again AWS has taken a step which lessens rather than supports its credibility as a representative body for women students.

Following a long-time policy, the official counting committee declined to make public the voting totals for the recent election of officers and representatives on the basis that "some of the candidates might be hurt" by the reports.

Perhaps that is so, but secrecy is hardly a sound footing for respect from constituents. One can only imagine the chaos which would result from application of the same policy on a national level: a subcommittee of Congress announcing only the name of the winning Presidential candidate, giving no other details of the vote return, for example.

Not only does AWS's refusal to publicize voting returns breed distrust, but it also virtually eliminates the possibility of a challenge of the results by losing candidates or by interested students. If AWS is truly the "representative" organization it claims to be, every member—every woman student—has the right to demand full knowledge of all its proceedings, including the exact results of the voting.

We urge all women students to demand in no uncertain terms, this and all other vital information of AWS officials. Giving supreme importance to "who might be offended" may be excusable for the membership board of a country club, but it certainly cannot be justified by a supposedly representative governing body.

Time On Our Hands

It appears that the hassle over whether Kentucky should remain on Standard Time or switch to Daylight Saving Time during the period from the last Sunday in April to the last Sunday in October will continue for at least another year. This is fortunate, for the legislature will have additional time to disseminate pertinent facts relating to the issue.

According to a federal law, all states are to go on Daylight Saving Time the last Sunday in April unless state legislatures meet and decide to the contrary. This poses a special problem in Kentucky, where the legislature is not in session until next year. Gov. Breathitt has acted wisely in refusing to call a special session, because of prohibitive costs.

Another special problem for Kentucky is the fact that this state, as well as Indiana and Michigan, is divided between Central and Eastern Time zones (the line runs roughly south from Louisville to the Tennessee border). Now Sen. Vance Hartke of Indiana, is heading a panel established by The Senate Commerce Committee, to study the application of the time law in these three states.

Still another change which may get the Commonwealth off the mandatory Daylight Time hook is the fact that early next month jurisdiction over time will be shifted from the Interstate Commerce Commission to the new Department of Transportation. Gov. Breathitt has been working closely with Alan S. Boyd, head of the new department, to draw up a proclamation to the effect that Kentucky does not wish to go on mandatory Daylight Time until the legislature meets in regular session to decide the issue.

It is believed that the Department of Transportation, needing time to get itself organized, will not be so pushy in the time question as is the ICC.

We reiterate what was said in an earlier editorial: the solution to Kentucky's time question will be made much easier and fairer for all if first the legislature puts the entire state in either the Central or Eastern Time zones.

If Kentucky were in the Eastern Time zone, Daylight Time would likely not be desirable. But if all the Commonwealth were on Central Time, Daylight Time would probably be a convenience for most people during the summer months.

It is this second measure—Central Time for all with six months of Daylight Time—which we advocate most strongly.

The University Calendar

The University Senate has proposed a continuation of the present academic calendar, a move which we feel benefits the student body and the University community as a whole.

The University has been on the so-called "new calendar" for three years now, and the advantages apparently have far outweighed the disadvantages. Among the problems that develop is that numerous academic meetings seem invariably to be slated for late August, a time when professors are most desperately needed on campus for registration and the counseling of students. Perhaps as other universities adopt this calendar, however, these meetings will be rescheduled.

Primary advantages of the pres-



"How Long Has It Been Since You Walked Around Outside?"

Letter To The Editor

A 'War' Over Representation

To the Editor of the Kernel:

Once upon a time in a land not too far from here, there was a small country with a large problem. The problem was the small country had a civil war. Oh, not a bloody war, but an argumentative war over representation.

In this country there were three classes of people. The vast majority were scattered all over the countryside and their being so far apart caused them to have problems getting together on issues.

The second class lived in state-owned housing projects, and since only the young and inexperienced were allowed to live in the projects they lacked leadership and unity.

The last class lived in tight-

knit groups away from the projects, but closer than the countryside. There were about 35 family palaces and a few family members had country homes. This class ruled, because they were more unified than the others.

The war was caused because the many wanted to have a say while the few had the unity to elect. For years the many had attempted to ignore the rule of the few, but year after year the many saw that sooner or later the system must change.

Every so often the many tried to get together, but many of the many felt that it was hopeless and did not join in, and when this did happen, the few, because of their unity, appealed to the projects, who, because of their disunity and inexperience, followed the few.

Then there came a terrible day when the many did unite and they turned out the few from every office and they, with the aid of a powerful nearby country called Admist, distorted the few palaces and put projects in their places.

The moral of the story is that if the few gave in a little and allowed a system of representation, they would still have a major role, because they would have their countryside members elected and the palaces could hold the city vote. This way few could rule and yet use the ability of and keep happy the Many.

Tom Juul
Junior History Major

P.S. This is not meant to be anti-social fraternity. I am a member of one of the largest nationals and one of the better small fraternities on campus.

The Answer? Just Sell UC

By PAUL STEPHENS

The Collegiate Press Service

There are many complaints from all quarters with regard to the present state of the University of California. Taxpayers consider it too lavish and expensive, students charge it with being a political tool, others have claimed that academic freedom is threatened by Sacramento.

When Clark Kerr was fired, it was demanded that the Board of Regents be abolished, and that students and faculty members be given complete control over UC affairs. However, Birchers balk at supporting all sorts of "subversives."

Well, I have a solution which will satisfy every one of these demands and grievances. My proposal is simply to sell the entire UC system to the highest bidder (s). If students and faculty members can enlist sufficient support, then they may buy it and run it as they see fit. Or perhaps they could only afford to buy one or two campuses, or perhaps all of the less developed ones, which would be cheaper.

Then every single reform—real or imagined—could be instituted without hindrance. Academic freedom, which seems to include "free sex," no grades, "freak-outs," von Meier, and a socialist student newspaper, could become a reality. However, these people would not be able to extort a single cent from those who regard such an enterprise as unworthy. In short, freedom of choice—at least in this one small area—would be restored.

An immediate consequence of this one act would be to more than balance the state budget. However, the greatest consequence resulting from the successful sale of such a vast government enterprise would be its exhibitional effect. If carried out properly, it would demonstrate the feasibility of disbanding the entire socialized education system we have today, as well as hundreds of other government enterprises which account for more than one-half of present tax expenditures.

Although the sales transactions could be accomplished in a short time, it would be advisable that a few transitional measures be drawn out over a period of years or even decades. For example, since many parents would not be immediately prepared to finance their children's education, vouchers for use at private schools could be issued by the government in diminishing amounts for a period of, say, ten years.

Social Security accounts and the fruit of other looting preposterously described as "insurance" could be turned over to private firms for distribution at the rates promised. Premiums and future payments could then be re-arranged, and the system made voluntary, competitive, and profit-making.



At that time, Statism, which holds that man exists for the Tribe, the State, the Public Interest, God, the Common Good, or what have you, would cease to be the dominant trend and a defining characteristic of our politico-economic system. The right to life and its corollary rights—liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness—would be guaranteed to the individual as was once promised.

Is it possible that all this could result from the sale of our own little UC system? I think so. If the UC system were sold successfully, the rest would be likely to follow within a few years. Because the fundamentals of the university, including its existence as a public institution, are now in question, I am submitting this proposal at this time.

The Roving Eye Catches AWS

By DAVID HOLWERK

In our continuing efforts to keep the campus aware of what's going on in its government (which brings up an interesting question: who informs the government of what the campus is doing?) we sent our ace reporter Jim Fred MacGillicuddy to interview the newly elected officers of AWS.

MacG: Now first, I wonder if I could have your names and positions?

FIRST DOLLIE: My name is Honey B. Sunblossom, and I am the newly elected president of the organization.

SECOND DOLLIE: And I am Magnolia Corn-gush. Y'all call me Maggie, 'cause Magnolia sounds so draggy. But don't call me Veep, it sounds like a creep.

MacG: Uh, sure. Now first of all, Miss Sunblossom...

HONEY B: Y'all call me Honey B.

MacG: Uh, sure. Now, Honey B., what types of projects do you have in mind for AWS next year?

HONEY B: Well, about the only thing definite is that we'll have a Stars in the Night Program. And probably another poll on hours. But that's about all we know right now.

MAGGIE: Of course we are awfully busy right now.

MacG: Oh? What are you presently involved in?

MAGGIE: Well, we're still trying to figure out what our last poll on hours means.

MacG: A Co-Etiquette next year. In fact Sally-Boo—Ooh, what is her name? She's a Phi Phi Phi—Well anyway, she's got it all set up.

MacG: And what will it have in it?

HONEY B: Oohh, just all kinds of absolutely ESSENTIAL things!

MacG: I see. And what about Co-Etiquette?

MAGGIE: Oohh, Honey B., we forgot all about that.

HONEY B: Oohh, yes. We certainly will have. MacG: I see. Do you really think freshmen read the thing?

MAGGIE: Oohh, why of course they do, and you would too. It's so full of advice, so friendly and nice. It tells all about Rush and—Oohh, I just can't hush. I mean, there's no doubt about it, you just can't do without it.

MacG: Uh, if you say so.

HONEY B: Of course, the handbook is necessary. Why, without it we wouldn't have any way of telling what candidates were fit to run in our elections.

MacG: Do you really think that that is a valid criterion for candidacy?

MAGGIE: Oh, but gee whiz, sure it is. I mean if we wrote it, we should be able to quote it.

MacG: Let me try another tack. There have been vague mutterings of discontent that the present structure is not representative. What do you have to say to that?

HONEY B: Oohh, I wouldn't pay any attention to that. It's just a bunch of malcontents who want to get control of the Organization so they can have uncontrolled hours and lay around all night.

MacG: I take it that you would be against open hours.

MAGGIE: We need to be safe from those so depraved. We have no defense from horrid, naughty mens.

MacG: I see. I think. One final question: Does AWS really stand for A Widdy-Biddy Sorority?

MAGGIE: Why that doesn't make a smidgin of sense; some of my best friends are independents.

MacG: We'll get a lot done and have oodles of fun.

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UK Wins Finale

...In The Finest Way

By PHIL STRAW
Kernel Sports Editor

Thad Jaracz stood at the rear of the layup line and waited his turn to go for the basket.

He knew the opportunity he had now came only once a season and he planned to take full advantage of it.

He took a quick bounce pass from Steve Clevenger, grabbed the ball with both hands and crammed it into the basket.

The rim shook, the backboard trembled, Jaracz smiled, and the UK student section went wild.

Brad Bounds followed Jaracz with another stuff. Gary Gamble pounded another one home.

Last game of the season and time again for tradition.

"It's traditional for the guys to 'dunk' the ball in the last game of the season," Phil Argento explained after the game.

"It sure got the people fired up. They haven't been in the past, you know."

"Last time we'd all be together."

Pat Riley was the Pat Riley of last year. He scored 28 points and was hungry enough to go for twice that number.

Louie Dampier added 16, Argento had 20, Berger 16 and Jaracz 18.

Argento loved the 1-2-2 zone defense Kentucky employed in the 110-78 victory over Alabama.

"It gives you an opportunity to anticipate the ball," he said.

The zone looked as though it were built for him.

Twice the Cleveland, O. sophomore stole the ball from the visitors and drove the length of the court for a crisp.

"They were just tossing it around out there," he said with a grin.

The big win at home left UK all even at 13-13 overall and 8-10 in the SEC.

With 2:08 left in the game, Gamble replaced Riley in the Wildcat lineup.

With 1:42 left, Jim LeMaster came in for Dampier.

Forty seconds later Brad Bounds and Gene Stewart had been called back to the bench too.

Adolph Rupp stood as each left the floor. He applauded along with the 11,000 others who stood and applauded. He shook hands with all four boys, smacked each on the backside, and had a grin that stretched from one ear to the other.

"They've been a great four years," Pat Riley said in the locker room after the game.

He bent to tie his shoelace, stood up and slipped into his jacket, then slammed the light grey door of his locker for the last time.

The "worst" season had come to an end in the finest way.

Pratt, Casey Lead Frosh In Final Victory Of Season

By BILL PUGH
Kernel Sports Writer

Big Mike Pratt looked just as relaxed sitting in the stands Monday night as he had during the Kentucky freshman's 118-92 blistering of Jerry's YMCA an hour before.

Pratt had every reason to be enjoying himself. His cool but deliberate manner, coupled with 36 points was a major contribution to the Kittens 18th victory in 20 starts this season.

Although Pratt turned in a sparkling performance, he did not consider it his best game of the season.

"I think Georgia gave us one of the hardest scraps we've had all year," Pratt said. UK downed Georgia 113-100.

Pratt said the freshmen are looking forward to playing on the varsity next season.

"We have some idea of what conference competition is like, but the going will be tough when you have to face those big headliners you read about as a freshman."

Kentucky's only defeat to a future conference foe was a 70-69 loss to Tennessee.

The Kittens record is just as impressive as the players who have fashioned it.

With an 18-2 slate, the Kentucky squad has raised eyebrows everywhere they play. "I don't care where we play," Pratt said, "everyone is out to beat you, just because you are from Kentucky."

"During the game with the Marshall Frosh, the local papers billed Marshall as 'David,' and Kentucky as 'Goliath,'" Pratt recalled. But in this case Goliath won 120-105.

In waltzing to their final victory, the UK frosh shot a creditable 52.2 percent. Pratt, Mike Casey, Dan Issel, and Bill Busey, collectively carded 95 of the 118 points.

Casey contributed 32 markers, well above his 23.1 average. Issel

tossed in 15 points in addition to grabbing 16 rebounds. Busey collected 12 points, adding to his 9.3 over-all average. The four leaders also collected 43 of the teams 61 rebounds.

The Kittens jumped to a 2-0



PRATT

lead after a basket by Pratt in the opening seconds.

After five minutes UK had established a 10 point margin, 16-6, and stretched the point gap to 60-42 at intermission.

While fans were chanting "wait till next year," Alabama Coach Hayden Riley sternly watched the Kittens shatter the century mark for the 12th time in 20 starts.

As far as he is concerned, next year will come all too soon.

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Dampier And Riley . . . Last Game At Kentucky

Dampier, Riley: 96 Games Ago

Four years and 96 basketball games ago, Louie Dampier and Pat Riley both started their first game for Kentucky.

Last night they both played their last.

Dampier and Riley, who have seen UK through their two worst seasons and led them in what had to be one of the school's greatest, will both be long remembered; not only by the Kentucky crowd, but by those who watched them wherever UK traveled.

Riley came to UK as one of the most sought after prep school athletes in the nation. He was a high school All-America quarterback and gained equal recognition in basketball at Linton High in Schenectady, N.Y.

He started every game as a freshman, averaging 20.8 points a contest.

He started every game as a sophomore and averaged 15 points a game with his high of 25 coming against Alabama.

He started every game last season and averaged

21.9 points a game and earned no less than three major MVP awards by season's end (for the SEC, for the UK team, and of the NCAA Mideast Regional).

Dampier was the leading scorer in Indiana High School basketball in 1963. He averaged 26 points a game as a freshman, 17 as a sophomore, and 21.1 as a junior.

He shared the MVP award with Riley last season for the UK squad.

Both seniors were All-Americans last season. They will not go down in the record books as the greatest scorers in UK basketball history.

They will not go down in the books as the greatest rebounders or playmakers Adolph Rupp has ever seen.

But they will not go down forgotten . . . for a long time.

Rupp has called the pair, "two of the finest athletes I have ever coached."

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American Students Rank Low In Math Education

By FRED M. HECHINGER

© New York Times News Service

NEW YORK—American public schools have been found to rank low in an international comparison of pupil achievement in mathematics, and Japan's schools to be doing "the best overall job" in that field.

But although American schools were found to be doing poorly in cultivating mathematical talent among young teenagers, they recouped some of the losses by enrolling relatively large numbers of students in mathematics courses in the upper years of high school.

These findings are the result of a 12-nation educational endeavor sponsored by the International Project for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement which had the support of the participating countries' top-level education authorities.

Of the Japanese 13-year-olds tested, 76 percent scored in the upper half, 31 percent in the upper tenth, and five percent in the upper one percent on the internationally devised test scale.

By contrast, of the American 13-year-olds, only 43 percent were in the upper half, four percent in the upper tenth, and only one-third of one percent in the upper one percent. However, they lagged only slightly behind Scottish, English, and French youngsters.

A comparison of accomplishments in the final year of high school showed 26 percent of the English students scoring in the upper tenth, compared with only two percent of the Americans.

An assessment of the percentage of the total high school age group in the participating countries that managed to score in the upper tenth in mathematics achievement showed the U.S. to be in fifth place, after Japan, England, Sweden, and France.

The study noted that the upper tenth is "a very critical index" because from this category springs much of the important science and mathematics talent.

The researchers were unwilling to ascribe the relative strength or weakness of any nation's mathematics programs to specific differences in instruction. They suggested, however, that students' interest in the subject might be a determining factor in their performances.

"In countries with the best

mathematics scores, students tend to consider mathematics an important subject for the society, although they regard it as a difficult subject for students to learn," the report said.

One expert suggested that the pressure to do well in such a key subject in order to succeed in school, college, and career might be felt more sharply in Japan than in the U.S. Thus, he said, incentive and motivation may be a key element in the students' success.

On the question of "like and dislike" of mathematics, the study found students in Japan most positive and in the U.S. most negative in their attitudes toward the subject.

These findings emerged from the first large-scale international comparison of how well students in 12 nations learn mathematics.

The five-year study, under which 133,000 pupils at age 13 and in the last year of high school have been tested, will be published simultaneously in the U.S. and Sweden on March 31.

The researchers said that the amount of mathematical talent among youths in highly developed nations was pretty much the same. "The differences in mathematics achievement are due to differences in the way that Talent is developed," they observed.

The countries participating in the study were Australia, Belgium, England, Finland, France, Israel, Japan, the Netherlands, Scotland, Sweden, the United States, and West Germany.

"International Study of Achievement in Mathematics," edited by Torsten Husen, of the University of Stockholm, will be published in two volumes by John Wiley & Sons Inc., in New York, and Almqvist & Wiksell, Stockholm.

Robert L. Thorndyke, executive officer of the institute of psychological research at Teachers College, Columbia University, said Monday that similar comparative research might be undertaken in the future in the sciences, reading comprehension, literature, language, and civic education.

The study pointed out that, apart from tests of achievement, the percentage of youngsters who actually reach the upper levels of mathematics study is of extreme importance in the develop-

ment or loss of mathematical talent.

For example, in the Netherlands only eight percent of all eligible students reach high school graduation, compared with 70 percent in the U.S. and 57 percent in Japan.

An even more dramatic indication of the potential loss of talent is given by the fact that in the final year of high school only four percent of Belgium's eligible youngsters are enrolled in mathematics programs, compared with 18 percent in the U.S.

Yet, the study also challenged the belief that only highly selective secondary schools systems, such as those in many European countries, can chalk up scores of high achievement. Although the U.S. scored below the highly selective systems, Japan exceeded them, despite the fact that its school attendance is nearly as comprehensive as that of the U.S.

The study also found that:

► The amount of time devoted to mathematics is not as important as the quality of instruction or other factors. Japanese students who get an average of five hours each in instruction and homework per week, did as well as French students who reported nine hours of classroom instruction and 10 hours of homework.

► While boys did better in the tests than girls, these differences were smaller in coeducational schools than in separate ones.

► Students who had studied the New Mathematics, with stress on early understanding of theories rather than traditional problem-solving, scored higher, but the percentage of students engaged in New Math was considered too small to permit any conclusive findings.

Bulletin Board

A by-pass test for Home Economics 227 and 228, clothing construction and selection will be given March 10 at the Agricultural Science Building. Two test sessions will be held: 10 a.m. to 12 noon in Room S-221 and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. in Room N-12.

Students interested in running in the Off-Campus Student Association elections should sign the list on the bulletin board in Room 107 of the Student Center by Wednesday, March 8. Date for the elections will be announced later.

The third annual Undergraduate Honors Recital by UK music students will be held at 8 p.m. Wednesday in Memorial Hall.

Applications are now being taken for Keys, sophomore men's honorary. Requirements are a 3.0 overall and sophomore classification.

Dr. Richard Butwell will speak on the "Principle Issues in Vietnam" at 12 noon Wednesday at the Baptist Student Union. Free lunch will be served.

Young Democrats will meet at 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, in Room 245 of the Student Center.

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Information Now Available On Blood Donor Program

The University dorms, honor groups, sorority, fraternity, and religious organizations are coordinating a Student Blood Bank.

The planning for the program is nearly completed and a booth has been set up in the Student Center this week to give students information on how to become a blood donor.

The purpose of this project is to add to the presently inadequate donor list of the University Medical Center.

Under the direction of Dr. Ben S. Bell, a Health Service physician, the program is soon to go into actual operation.

When this happens, students desiring to contribute blood will have their blood typed at the Medical Center and their name added to the UK Hospital donor list. Included in the blood typing is a blood test, the determination of the blood group of that particular donor and the RH typing.

When the need for fresh blood—blood less than 24 hours old—arises, the donor or donors

with blood type corresponding to that which is needed will be called and asked to donate. Upon his consent, he will then be checked as to physical condition and eligibility to donate. Eligibility is based on past and present physiological conditions. If he is in good health and is deemed eligible by a physician, his donation will be accepted. The total time involved in the donating procedure is an estimated 45 minutes.

The University Hospital, as other institutions, continually encounters varying blood demands which cannot be met adequately with the present donor list. Blood donations or gratis blood accounts for only .8 percent of the total blood volume necessary for the hospital. The remaining needed blood must be purchased at prices ranging from \$17-\$35 depending on the availability of the specific type.

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Ask about opportunities for advanced degrees and research. We're next door to Virginia Associated Research Center with one of the world's largest synchrocyclotrons, where graduate engineers study high energy physics. We're across the harbor from Old Dominion College, offering graduate courses in Microwave Theory, Solid State Electronics, Nuclear Engineering. Nearby, too, is the Extension Division of the University of Virginia offering courses toward credits for masters degrees. And within easy driving is The Virginia Institute for Scientific Research, a world leader in solid state physics. Linked up with these opportunities, Newport News offers scholarships, tuition grants, advanced study and research leaves. Ask about them.

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Dr. Pranger Sees Politics In Violence

Dr. Robert Pranger urged a return to what he termed an "economy of violence" and an injection of certain humanistic values in the world as a means toward approaching a state of "non-violence," Monday night.

Speaking at the fourth Seminar on Non-Violence, the associate professor of political science espoused a theoretical belief in non-violence, but stated it can only begin to be achieved through an understanding of the "politics of violence."

"Violence and non-violence are two extremes; the former is ultimately possible today, while the latter perhaps will never be ultimately possible."

Dr. Pranger defined an "economy of violence" as the conditions where "violence is limited mainly by conventions, laws, and customs through which a leader steers his quest for power" and which is used only to the extent necessary.

"Efficient violence," on the other hand, is "limited mainly by the current state of technology and 'the better mousetrap' mentality of elites."

Laying the groundwork for his explanation, Dr. Pranger said violence is unavoidable in international relations, a constant due to the absence of any legitimate authority to enforce order on the "State of Nature," (in the sense of Rousseau).

Whereas, he went on, warfare has traditionally been an extension of peaceful political objectives—territory, stability, wealth, ideology, etc.—in the modern world it has undergone



DR. ROBERT PRANGER

the impact of science and technology.

According to Dr. Pranger, the limits of warfare have now become so involved with scientific and technical advances, that they are set "by abstract knowledge rather than by tangible considerations."

He continued to say that questions of warfare are phrased in terms of what will work scientifically and technologically. Thus, such violence is measured in terms of efficiency.

Dr. Pranger describes the world situation as one where an economy of violence is changing into this new efficient violence.

"Korea and even more so, Vietnam, are wars in the era of efficient violence, 'limited ones' where the theoretical limits are technological. Means used in Vietnam seem to vary more with technical ingenuity than any other factor." The new kind of war, he said, is one "without perimeters."

While warfare and violence may become more "rationalized, ordered, efficient," he continued, they have not become any more restrained. "So-called 'advanced nations' may be dependent less and less on traditional restraints, including humanistic appeals."

'I'll Be Governor Of All,' Henry Ward Says

Continued From Page 1

qualifications "if you define the word conservative to mean a man who knows the value of a dollar, especially the people's dollar. I have experience in government at both the state and federal levels. I served in the state legislature, five terms in the house and one in the Senate. I was the head of two of the largest departments of state government, and no one challenges my record of success as an administrator. In the six years I was commissioner of highways, Kentucky reached top ranking among all states in road building. We rescued Kentucky from its reputation of being a detour state."

The state, he went on, "is now tops in building of both major highways and rural roads. I am proud that I was the head of the program that produced the best state park system in the nation."

Mr. Ward said he believes strongly in the right of any child, regardless of his place of residence, economic status, geographic location, or race to receive quality education, especially at the elementary level. "Some of the

potentially-great brains may be out in some shack in the hills," he said.

Mr. Ward said he was "in a position to start moving quickly" with determination and knowledge of facts.

"With the kind of leadership a sound and determined governor can provide, we can and will go forward."

His campaign slogan is "Go FORWARD."



HENRY WARD

Thelma Stovall Reverses Ground; Has Student Ballots This Election

Special To The Kernel

FRANKFORT—Thelma L. Stovall, secretary of state, plans for wider distribution of absentee-ballot applications to students.

Mrs. Stovall wrote the presidents of Kentucky's colleges and universities and asked them to appoint officials on each campus to manage the distribution.

Last year Mrs. Stovall refused students requests for absentee-ballot applications. The students, active in supporting the proposed revision of Kentucky's Constitution, were told that applications could only be issued to county court clerks.

Mrs. Stovall, a candidate this year for state treasurer, said she believes this plan will be acceptable to both parties and to all candidates.

Absentee ballots for University students wishing to vote in the May primary will not be necessary for most since the election is after UK classes end for the term. The primary is May 23.

READ THE CLASSIFIED COLUMN IN THE KERNEL EVERY DAY

Nashville Firm Gets Tower Bid

Special To The Kernel

FRANKFORT — Foster & Creighton Co., Nashville, has submitted a low bid of \$9.75 million to construct the 19-story classroom-office complex in the center of campus. Gov. Edward T. Breathitt said the building is to be completed within two years of the date of the contract.

The building will be on the sites now occupied by White Hall, Patterson House, and the Carnegie Museum.



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